

A Case Study On Predatory And Weed Fishes Of Different Natural Water Bodies Of Faizabad District Of Eastern Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract

A study was conducted to find out the occurrence status of freshwater weed and predatory fishes of selected water bodies of Faizabad district of eastern Uttar Pradesh. Kanji jheel, Hardoiya taal and Kishoria taal were surveyed for the occurrence of fishes. A total of 34 species from 10 different families were recorded. Five species were found to occur in plenty while 15 species were in medium occurrence and 14 species were found in low occurrence. Due to human anthropogenic factors and climatic variation the abundance of species needs proper conservation effort to maintain indigenous biodiversity

Keywords : predatory, weed fishes, conservation.

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INTRODUCTION

Geographically, Faizabad district lies between latitude 26°47' and 26°78' in North and longitude between 82°08' and 82°13' in East. Average elevation is 113 m above the mean sea level. Annual rainfall varies between 1000-1200 mm of which 90 % rains occurs during June to September. The average annual atmospheric temperature ranges from 5 °C in January to 43 °C in May. It is bounded by districts of Gonda and Basti on the north, Barabanki on the west, Sultanpur on the south and Akbarpur on the east. Saryou, Gomti, Marha and Bisuhi. The district is enriched with lakes, wetlands and ponds. Fishes are the source of low priced easily digestible protein and form one of the most important and common food items for fish eating population worldwide. Fish play

importance in fulfilling the requirement of animal protein of rural population residing in the small villages.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present investigation was made in different lentic and lotic water bodies of Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh, India. From randomly selected three villages around Kanji jheel, Hardoiya taal and kishoria taal a total of 61 fishermen were discussed to record the information. Among 61 fishermen twenty nine participants were of old aged (above 45 years), nineteen were of middle (36-45 years) and thirteen were young of age (less than 35 years). The fishermen were contacted and a suitable date was fixed on which sufficient number (usually more than 09) of farmers participated in the discussion. The fishes were collected with the help of local fisherman by using different types of

RESULTS

Table 1: Classified list of weed fishes with their local names

Sl no.	Classification	Species name		Local name	Abundance /predatory carnivore
		Genus	Species		
1.	Order Cypriniformes Family cyprinidae	Amblypharyngodon	Mola	Dhawai	***/(+)
		Chela	Lambuca	Dendai/Dendula	***/(+)
		Danio	Devatio	Chandia	**/(+)
		Crossocheilus	Lanius	Raiya	*/(+)
		Esomus	Danricus	Dendua	***/(+)
		Osteobrama	Cotio	Chhuia	**/(+)
		Oxygaster	Bacaila	Chelhawa	**/(+)
		Puntius	Chola	Sehari/sidhri	***/(+)
		P.	Sarana	Sidhari	*/(+)
		P.	Sophore		*/(+)
		P.	Ticto	Saphana	**/(+)
2.	Family – Cobitidae	Botia	Dario	Nakti/baghaua	*/(+)
		B.	Lobachata	Bagha/Nakti	*/(+)
		Nemacheilus	Aurius	Noun baluari	*/(+)
3.	Family – Siluridae	Wallago	Atu	Padhin/ barari	**
4.	Family - Bagridae	Mystus	Cavassus	Tengana/sutwa/tengara	**
		M.	Tengara	Tengana	**
		M.	Vittatus	Tengara	**
		M.	Aot	Kuthurua	**
		M.	Seenghala	Bejkhara	**
	Family- Siluridae	Silonia	Silondia		*

	Family- Saccobranchidae	Heteropneustes	Fossalis		*
5.	Family- Clariidae	Clarias	Batrachus		*
6.	Order-Beloniformes Family- Belontiidae	Xenentodon	Candida		**
7.	Order- Ophiocephaliformes Family- Ophiocephalidae	Channa C. C. C.	Gachua Marulius Punctatus Striatus	 = 	 *** * ** **
8.	Order- Symbranchiformes	Amphipnous	Cuchia		*
9.	Order- Perciformes Family - Nandidae	Nandus	Nandus		**
10.	Family-Anabantidae	Anabas Colisa C.	Testudineus China Fasciatus		 ** *(+) *(+)

*, **, *** - Not predatory and carnivore

fishing nets, drag net, cast net, scoop net with different mesh sizes and brought to the laboratory and washed with tap water. The morphometric and meristic characters like colour, spots and other important characters were noted. The identification and classification of fishes were carried out with the help of standard literature of Berg (1940), Day (1978), Srivastava (1997), Talwar and Jhingeran (1991). The information was collected

through Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques and Prior Informed Consent (PIC) was taken from the knowledge providers to ascertain that the fish farmers are participating voluntarily with no negative repercussions and they understand the objective of this study. The possible details and benefits of this study and its compatibility with and its socio-cultural and environmental aspects were also explained to the participants.

DISCUSSION

Providing high quality food to an ever increasing human population in a sustainable way is clearly challenging of this century and aquaculture has been identified as significant but incomplete solution (Pauly, *et. al.*, 2002; Tacon and Mertian, 2008). Like the largest producer, China, India's aquaculture is dominated by carp production: about 80 % of India's aquaculture production is composed of carps of Indian and Chinese origin. Major and exotic carps fishes attain marketable size in a year and almost fetch higher price than smaller size fishes. These weed fishes are smaller in size (25-30cm) and therefore, fetch lower price than carp fishes. In this study from ten families of fishes a total of 34 genus of fishes were recorded from Faizabad district. The knowledge of aquatic biodiversity is important as it helps in understanding the fish genetics and application of biodiversity in aquaculture (Datta, 2006). In order to optimise fish production and to ensure food security it becomes important to utilize sustainably these aquatic species for the benefit of human kind. Further study is required to access their nutritional qualities and their role in supporting poor man's meal.

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